A Leaf from the Diary of Princess Salm-Salm, Of the attempts of the Emperor Maximi-lian to effect an escape, of which few details have reached the public, the diary of the princess contains the following:-

"I had long sought to convince the Emperor of the necessity of treating with the commanding officers rather than with their subordinates, if he would effect an escape, One of these I had already won over, Colonel Villanueva, who was in command of the troops guarding the city. Villaqueva took a deep interest in the fate of the Emperor, and thought it would be a misfortune for the country if the Government did not spare his life. For this reason he was ready to render us all the assistance in his power. He refused to accept money for himself, although he was poor and had to provide for dependent relations, and trusted to the Emperor taking him to Europe and securing him some position there.

"Colonel Villaneuva told me, however, that he alone could do nothing; that it was necessary to win over Colonel Palacios, who had immediate command of the prisons.

"To this end I asked the Emperor to deposit one hundred thousand dollars in gold with Messrs. Rubio, to be drawn as circumstances should require. Ready money, I told the Emperor, I had learned by experience. was the first necessity if one would treat with

"He replied that money was the least of his cares, as Baron Magnus, together with the other ministers, had assured him that any sums he might require were at his disposal, "I now informed him that I had arranged

everything with Villaneuva, who was to open his prison-doors, and provide an escort of a hundred men to conduct him to Cerro Gordo, and thence to the coast.

"The Emperor approved the plan, but insisted that I, with Dr. Basch, should accompany him on horseback. He feared that he might be betrayed and murdered, and thought that the presence of a lady might serve as a

"I told him that I would undertake the negotiation with Colonel Palacios, who had charge of the convent guard, and was in the habit of spending the entire night walking up and down the hall before the emperor's room, but that I could do nothing without

"With horror the Emperor now saw his position in its true light, and regretted bitterly that he had lost so much time, and had not sooner supplied himself with money. He had none at all, but said he would do his utmost to obtain what might be required.

"The next time I went to him I found him in despair. He found it impossible to obtain the money to bribe the colonel, but he offered me two bills of exchange, each for one hundred thousand dollars, on the Emperor and imperial family of Austria. He said he would send me five thousand dollars by nine o'clock in the evening, at the latest, as it was imperative that I should have that amount to hand to Palacios for distribution among the soldiers, or to distribute among them myself. Up to that moment, I had made no overtures to Palacios. It was arranged between Villanueva and myself that I should leave the prison at eight o'clock, accompanied by Palacios, whom I should endeavor to keep with me till ten o'clock.

"I was not lodged at that time in an hotel, but with Madame Pepita Vicentis, the widow of a gentlemon of our party, who was killed during the siege. General Echegarry lodged in the same house. This old lady was extremely kind towards the imprisoned, and during the whole time provided for fifteen of

"I remained with the the Emperor until 8 o'clock, and had a long and interesting versation with him. He confided to me his secret cares and fears, and talked of his plans for the future should he return to Europe. He spoke most feelingly of his mother, for whom he gave me tender messages and other commissions, in case I alone should return to Vienna. This interview made me very sad, and I felt a fearful presentiment that I should never see him again.

"Just before 8 o'clock he handed me his seal ring, If I succeeded with Palacios, the colonel was to return the ring to him that evening. I left him with a heavy heart and little hope, for I was about to undertake a very difficult task with very slender meanstwo pieces of paper, the value of which the person with whom I had to treat would probably be ignorrnt.

"Colonel Palacios was an Indian, who could hardly read or write. He was, however, a brave soldier, had distinguished himself on more than one occasion, and had won the special confidence of his superiors, who had made him a kind of provost marshal, and intrusted him with all the executions. He had a young wife, who had recently presented him with their first child, which was the father's idol. As he was poor, I hoped that the thought of securing independence for this child would incline him to accede to my pro-

"The colonel accompanied me home, and I asked him into the parlor, I began immediately to speak of the Emperor, in order to see how he stood affected, and if there was any

room to hope for success. "He told me he had been one of his most bitter enemies, but since he had been so much about him, had seen how nobly he had borne himself in his misfortunes, and since he had looked at his loyal, manly face, with its clear blue eyes, that he felt for him the greatest compassion, if not love and admi-

"After thus feeling my way for some fifteen or twenty minutes, I came, with a palpitating heart, to the matter. The moment upon which all depended, had arrived—the moment on which the life and death of a noble and good man, who had honored me with his friendship, and who was my sovereign. I said to the colonel that I had a communication to make to him that was of the greatest moment to him as well as to myself and others; but before I proceeded he must give me, not only his word of honor as a soldier and a gentleman, but swear by all he held dear, that he would not betray me to any one, even should he refuse to entertain my pro-

posal. "He gave me his word of honor, and swore, by the love he bore his wife and young child,

to observe the most profound secrecy. "I now told him I knew positively that the Emperor had been sentenced to death, and would certainly be shot unless he escaped, which he acknowledged he believed to be Then I gave him to understand that I had arranged with others everything for his escape, if he for ten minutes would turn his back and close his eyes; that without his cooperation we could do nothing, and that the life of the Emperor was in his hands. The tragic urgency of the case induced me to speak without reserve. I said I knew he was poor, that he had a wife and child whose future in these uncertain times was very insecure; and that I could offer him an opportunity to assure their independence as well as his own for life. I

here offered him one hundred thousand dollars, and promised to give him immediately five thousand dollars in coin for himself and his soldiers. I represented to him that what I proposed was not confrary to his honor, as in no way could be do his country so great a service as in accepting. The execution of the Emperor would arm the whole world against Mexico; if, however, he escaped, no European power would in future meddle with the domestic concerns of his country. I said much more, to all of which he listened atteutively. It was very clear, from the expres-

sion of his face, that he was strongly tempted. "At last I was silent, and it was his turn to speak. He laid his hand on his heart, and assured me that he felt the deepest sympathy for Maximilian-that he believed it would be best for Mexico to let him escape, but that he could not decide so important a matter on the instant; in any case, however, he could not accept the bill. He took it, nevertheless, into his hand, and looked at it with evident curlosity. The Indian could not probably comprehend that such a slip of paper, with half a dozen lines written on it, could secure a fortune for himself and his young family. A purse of gold would have been a much more eloquent advocate.

"He handed the bill back to me, saying he could not accept it; that he would take the night to consider the matter, and let me know his decision in the morning.

"I showed him the Emperor's ring, told him for what purpose it had been given me, and begged him to return it that night. He took it and put it on his finger, but, after refleeting for a few moments, he took it off, saying he could not accept it, and that he must have time for reflection. He then said a good deal about his honor, disgracing his wife and child, etc.

"Well, colonel, said I, 'I see you have not yet decided. Take time to consider, and remember your word of honor and your oath. You know that nothing can be done without you, and no good would come of your betray-

ing me.' Colonel Villanueva, who was very anxious to know the result of the interview, came a little after 9 o'clock, and was soon followed by Dr. Basch, but without the When Palacios five thousand dollars. had left, I told them that nothing could be done that night, but that I was not without

"Palacios seems to have considered my proposal until about midnight, when he went to Escobedo and informed him of everything. "The next morning, I arose to find the

house guarded. Every one was allowed to enter, but no one could leave without being arrested. This was the fate of Dr. Basch. who came to me from the Emperor with the following note:-

"QUERETARO, June 13, 1867,-The two bills, for one hundred thousand dollars each, which I drew to-day for Colonels Palacios and Villanueva on the Imperial family of Austria, are valid only on condition that I am rescued by the above-named colonels.

'MAXIMILIAN.' "Two servants of the Emperor came to me with a message that he wished to see me immediately. I already knew that Palacios had broken his word, and that Dr. Basch had been arrested. This information was conveyed in a note from an officer on Escobedo's staff.

The Princess, on account of the important part she had taken in this plan to save the life of Maximilian, was sent to San Luis Potosi as a prisoner. There she made another last effort to obtain the pardon of President Juarez for the condemned. She says:-

"The last day before the execution had come; the next morning the Emperor was to determined to make one more effort to move the heart of the man who alone had the power to prevent the terrible tragedy. The pale, melancholy face of him whose clear blue eyes had inspired with compassion even the Indian Palacios was ever before me.

"It was eight o'clock in the evening when I went to the President, who immediately received me. He was pale, and looked careworn. With trembling lips I pleaded for the life of the Emperor, or at least for a repite. He said he could not grant even a respite, that it would only prolong the Emperor's agony, and that he must die the next morning.

"When I heard these terrible words I was wild with grief. I trembled in every limb, and, sobbing, I fell on my knees, and pleaded with words that came warm from the heart. The President sought to raise me, but I clung to his knees and would not rise till he had granted my prayer; I thought I must move him to compassion. I saw he was deeply moved; he, as well as Senor Iglesias, who was present, could not restrain his tears. He said to me, in a sad, tremulous tone: -'It pains me, madam, to see you thus on your knees before me, but, if all the kings and queens of Europe were prostrate before me, I could not save his life. I do not take it: it is the law, the people demand it, not I. If I failed to do the will of the people, my life would be

the penalty,'
"'Oh,' I cried, in my despair, 'if blood must flow, take my life, the life of a useless woman, and spare that of a man who may do so much good in another country!

"All was in vain. The President raised me to my feet, and again assured me that the life of my husband should be spared. He said he was very seriously compromised, and would certainly be condemned to death, but that as I had gained his esteem and admiration by my efforts in behalf of Maximilian and my husband, he would grant my petition so far as he could. He would pardon my husband, and was grieved that he could do no

more. I thanked him, and went, "In the anteroom, I found more than two hundred ladies of San Luis, who had come to plead for the lives of the three condemned men. They were admitted, but their prayers were of no more avail than mine.

"Later, Madame Miramon came, leading her two children. The President could not refuse to see her. Senor Iglesias told me it was a heart-rending scene to see this poor woman and her innocent little ones plead for the life of the husband and the father. The President, he said, suffered terribly in these interviews to think that stern necessity compelled him to take the life of the noble Maximilian and his two 'brothers,' but he could not do otherwise.

"Madame Miramon fainted and was car-

ried out of the room. "I could not close my eyes that night, some hours of which I passed in the church, with a

number of ladies of our party, praying. "In the course of the morning the telegraph announced the sad intelligence that the executions had taken place and-that all was

-The "Bibliotheque Internationale Universelle" is the title of a new project which has been started by a literary society in Paris. Their object is to publish all the known master-pleces of literature of all nations. It is to con-sist of about two hundred volumes octavo, and two volumes are to come out monthly at a low price to subscribers. The works, however, are not to be originals, but French translations.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Pope's Answer to Dr. Cumming. To the Editor of the Dady News.

By the desire of the Archbishop, I forward to you the enclosed translation of a letter addressed to him by his Holiness in reply to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Camming. Believing that it may be interesting to some of your readers, the Archbishop places it at your dis-

No. 8 York place, W. A. Johnson, Secretary.

No. 8 York place, W., Sept. 20, 1869.

Pope Pius IX to our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster:—
Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing.—We have seen by the newspapers that Dr. Cumming, of Sectland, has inquired that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave would be given at the approaching Conneil to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your replying that this was a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters. (viz., The Letters Apostolic of September 13, 1868, addressed "To all Protestants and other non-Catholics.") For, when we said, "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that he might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church-that is, the one holy, Catholic and apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes, and nations," we therefore signified that the primacy both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyend the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholies and all who dissent from them turns, and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholies flow. "For inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relates to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease. If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opi-nion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defense of errors which have already been condemned, and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them "to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation." If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily be shot. Although I had little hope, still I | cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions, and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from

> ble brother, join your prayers to ours. In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

whom they have long unhappily gone astray.

We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet

them; and, embracing them with a father's

charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will

rejoice with us, that our children who were

dead have come to life again, and that they

who were lost have been found. This indeed

we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venera-

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate. Pope Pius IX.

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LECAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

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Estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased.

The Auditer appointed by the Court to audit. settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES PAGE, Req., administrator of the estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1889, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PAGE, Ess., No. 272 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

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